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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) PUBLISHED BY *SAMPSON, CHITTENDEN & CROSWELL.*—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1802.

Original Eſſays.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

ON EDUCATION.

No. XV.

IT would be a desirable circumstance, if people, of an atrociously vicious character, might have no children to corrupt by their influence and example. Happy it is for a commonwealth, when such morbid members are not in a situation to transmit and perpetuate their vices, through a line of posterity. A predominant viciousness of dispoſition and conduct, in parents, is like poison cast into a fountain, that cannot fail to corrupt the streams, which flow from it.—The condition, in which the children of such parents are placed, is most lamentable.—They draw in contagion with their infant breath; and from the fountain of their lives they suck the poison of asps. It is recorded in sacred history, concerning Ahaziah, who was a very depraved prince and a scourge to the people over whom he reigned, that "his mother was his counsellor to do wickedly;" and no wonder it is, that he "drank iniquity like water," when the empoisoned cup had been thus presented to his infant-lips by the mother that bare him. Similar instances are not uncommon in the history of human depravity. In every age, and almost in every country, there have been some parents, who, if not by the express counsel of their lips, yet by the flagitious example of their lives, have depraved their children and trained them up to ruin; and in proportion to the number of such parents, there is danger of the loss of liberty in a free state.

Both reason and experience bear witness, that the permanent existence of freedom among any people essentially depends on the general prevalence of public and private virtue. Unless this water of life replenish its roots and invigorate its branches, the sacred tree of liberty will soon wither and die. If the great mass of a people become deeply corrupted, vain would be the efficacy of charters of rights and the best systems of government, for the security and perpetuation of their privileges. Though a political constitution might be sent them from heaven, and angels in human form might administer it, such a corrupted people could not remain either free or happy. In this view, the public interest is essentially affected by the manner in which parents train up their children: because every family that is brought up in idleness and vice, is to the nation, like a polluted stream, flowing into a common *reservoir*, and which tends to corrupt the whole mass. Therefore, as the education of children, as well under the domestic roof as in schools, is a circumstance upon which the national interest is deeply staked, it is a proper subject of legislation, and requires the vigilant attention of government.

In the most famous among the ancient republics, this subject was deemed a national concern, and of primary importance; insomuch that their venerable sages, legislators and magistrates were deeply engaged in establishing efficient laws and regulations for the education of all classes of children, agreeable to their ideas of virtue, and according to the geniuses of their respective governments: and there is much cause to doubt whether republican freedom can long subsist among any people, whose government neglects this all important point. It is devoutly to be wished that the government of the United States might be vested with power to raise a permanent fund, amply sufficient for the education of the children of *the poor*. The hand would deserve to be withered, that should be held up in opposition to a measure so conducive to the national interest, as well as necessary to the welfare and usefulness of a vast number of the rising generation.

The concurrent voice of necessity and humanity require, also, that the government should possess and faithfully exercise the power of removing children even from their parents when they are bringing them up in idleness and vice; when they are debauching their morals by their own example, and evidently conducting them in the road to ruin. The rising generation is the property, or *stock*, of the whole nation; and tho' parents are the natural guardians of their children, they forfeit, and ought to lose the right of guardianship over them, if they habitually and notoriously abuse this important trust. In such desperate cases, the nation is bound to interfere; in order to rescue its young and helpless members from perdition, and to prevent the general contamination of morals and manners, which would eventually issue in the loss of liberty and the dissolution of the body politic. The removing of children from such unnatural parents, as totally neglect their education, or corrupt their morals by the daily profligacy of their own example, and the placing of them under the care of discreet and benevolent guardians, who would faithfully see to their instruction, would be to them the greatest of kindnesses. Thousands and tens of thousands might thus

be reſcued from wretchedneſs and ruin, and be rendered intelligent induſtrious and uſeful members of ſociety ; to which they would, otherwiſe, be a burden and a peſt.

SENEX.

Political.

[*From the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.]

JUDGE BASSETT's PROTEST.

[CONTINUED.]

THESE are the general grounds and reaſonings upon which my judgment is founded, that the acts of congreſs of the 8th March, and 29th of April, 1802, do not aboliſh the offices of the judges, under the law of the 13th of February, 1801. I hold thoſe acts as far as they are deſigned to aboliſh the offices of the judges, void, becauſe directly contrary to the conſtitution of the United States, which eſtabliſhed them in the judges when once created and veſted, during good behaviour.

I feel myſelf called upon, in this place, to notice an opinion which ſome entertain, who hold, that congreſs, by no act, can deprive a judge of his judicial capacity, and the ſalary annexed to his original office ; but that congreſs may aboliſh the particular court, of which he is the judge, and tranſfer the judicial powers, which are exerciſed in that court, to any other exiſting courts and judges of the United States ; or may create other courts of the ſame or different name and territorial limits, and veſt the ſame powers, in thoſe courts, to be compoſed of newly created judges already appointed, belonging to any other court of the United States.

That congreſs can by no lawful means, deprive a judge of his judicial capacity, or commiſſion, and if by their act and not by his own neglect, refuſal, or miſbehaviour, he is left without any judicial ſervices to perform, they are bound to pay him the ſtipulated compenſation, unleſs he voluntarily relinquiſhes it, cannot well be doubted by any, who take the conſtitution as a law, or moral obligation for a principle of human action. And ſo far I agree in the foregoing opinion, that the commiſſion, to hold ſuch a court remains, and the ſalary annexed to it.—But the conſtitution of the United States, by that clauſe which ſecures to judges their office during good behaviour, was ſurely deſigned to anſwer much higher purpoſes than merely to entitle him to the name and technical qualities and capacities of a judge, and to the compenſation ſtipulated between him and the public.

It was plainly and principally deſigned to ſecure to him the ſubſtantial exerciſe of the judicial powers and rights annexed to the office, at its creation ; but beyond that, the great and important end of the proviſion was to render the judge *independent* of legiſlative and executive power, for the benefit of the people and the ſtates, in the adminiſtration of the laws.

Once abandon this ground, and allow that congreſs may ſtrip the judges of the courts of the United States of all their judicial powers, by aboliſhing the courts which they are commiſſioned to fill, and by giving the whole of their juriſdiction to other courts and judges, (provided only the capacity of judges and the ſalary in virtue of that, and the contract is continued) I ſay, once eſtabliſh this and the moſt important and moſt obvious intent of the conſtitution is defeated.

The judiciary is completely, and if the foregoing opinion be true, conſtitutionally dependant on the will of the legiſlative department. If a judge or any ſet of judges, become obnoxious becauſe they will not bend to the dominant party, or execute acts however oppoſed to the conſtitution, and they may be removed from the exerciſe of their offices, and their powers be lawfully transferred to others, it is in vain to talk of an independent judiciary. Succeſſive legiſlatures will find or make judges to anſwer their views ; and thoſe who are diſmiſſed (as in the caſe that has happened) may not only be left without any judicial powers of office, but even without ſubſiſtence itſelf.

It is ſaid, in the conſtitution, "that courts ſhall be eſtabliſhed, and that the judges, both of the ſupreme and inferior courts, ſhould hold their offices during good behaviour."

What is meant, what can be meant by this but that when courts are eſtabliſhed, and judges are appointed for thoſe courts, thoſe judges ſhall have a right, and are veſted with an indefeaſible power, during their good behaviour, to hold courts and to exerciſe in them ſome judicial powers.

Can it be ſeriouſly contended, that the judges, under the act of 13th of February, 1801, do hold the offices thereby created and expreſsly granted to them in their commiſſions, within the meaning of thoſe words in the conſtitution ? when at the ſame time, it is maintained, that all their courts are rightly aboliſhed, and all the judicial powers annexed to thoſe courts, in their creation, and every action and proceeding in thoſe courts, rightfully transferred to other courts of the ſame name, and nature, and compoſed of judges who are to execute thoſe identical powers.

'Holding their offices,' according to the manifeſt intent of the conſtitution, in my apprehenſion, means nothing ſhort of the full right of continuing in, and exerciſing the judicial powers attached to the court they compoſe.

If we execute thoſe powers, we hold the office.—The only queſtion is to whom, of conſtitutional right, does it belong to execute them ?

Thoſe who maintain the great and ſalutary principle of an independent judiciary, reſulting from the conſtitutional tenure of office during good behaviour, and who are not prepared to reſign it for an empty name, muſt, I apprehend, be brought to this, as the only ſound and ſatisfactory concluſion ; 'That the judges of a court once ordained and eſtabliſhed by congreſs, have, in virtue of their office, and as eſſentially conſtituting the office itſelf, a veſted title, under the conſtitution, to hold the court and exerciſe the judicial powers attached to it.

I deem it ſuperfluous to conſider what congreſs may or may not do lawfully in modifications and amendment, by altering the ſeſſions, varying territorial limits of juriſdiction, changing the ſtyle of courts and judges, adding to and diminiſhing the ſtock of judicial powers and duties in the ſame court.

It is ſaid, that ſhould it be conſtituted, that the office of a judge conſiſts in an excluſive right to exerciſe all the judicial powers attached to it, in its creation and no others, this might produce inconvenience ; I anſwer, that if this is found conſtruction, or the one attended with the leaſt bad conſequences, inaſmuch as it complies with the words of the conſtitution, and maintains the independence of the judges (its favorite object) it ought to prevail, leaving the inconveniences, if they exiſt, to conſtitutional and not to legiſlative amendment.

In practice it has not been found neceſſary to make any eſſential changes or alterations of juriſdiction in civil or criminal caſes in the courts of juſtice hitherto eſtabliſhed.

But it need not be contended, that the legiſlature are prevented, under the conſtruction which I give to the conſtitution in this particular, from adding to, diminiſhing, or altering the judicial powers and duties of the eſtabliſhed courts. The offices of the judges will not be deſtroyed, they will ſtill 'hold their office' provided they hold courts and exerciſe judicial powers. If it be ſaid, that this being admitted congreſs may, if ſo diſpoſed, as effectually reduce the offices of the judges and their independence, by circumſcribing their limits of territory and ſubjects of juriſdiction, to a mere ſound ; or by impoſſing impracticable duties, drive them from office ; I anſwer, that ſuch open abuſes are not to be preſumed, and when they happen, the act producing them would be void. It would be a fraud on the office of the judge, and on the conſtitution, and would be held up ſo by all judges bound to ſupport the conſtitution as the ſupreme law.

The line which divides rightful authority from abuſe of it, ſo as to become unconſtitutional, cannot, and need not be defined or conjectured. When the occaſion furniſhes ground for the queſtion, the judges will exerciſe a judicial diſcretion upon it. There can be no other or ſafer criterion.

But, to whatever length or extreme of abuſe an act of congreſs might lawfully go in

this particular, still, however, leaving to the judges courts and the exercise of judicial powers, what I contend for is, that a law which abolishes the courts and all the judiciary powers of one set of judges lawfully appointed, and transfers to new courts, leaving the first without any official rights, or provission, for their salaries, is unconstitutional and void. Such a law or laws, carry on the face of them indubitable signs and evidence of a design in the legislature to take away from the first judges their offices, and are therefore manifestly contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution.

Such an act made and operating against the words, the true intent, and obvious policy of the constitution, is not to prevail.

The judges, to whom the same office, in effect, is transferred will not accept the legislative commission, now by executing the act, participate in the overthrow of the constitution. Taking that as the supreme law of the people, they are bound to reject, as void, every measure, which if carried into effect by them would directly or indirectly defeat any of its provisions.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Balance Closet.

FROM THE BEE.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

THE second mistake, concerning *John Fries*, contains two or three other mistakes. John Fries was not a leader in the Whiskey insurrection: the excise had nothing to do with the popular commotion in which Fries was involved. He was concerned in what is called the *hot water war*, which owed its rise and name to the attempt, under color of the law for taxing houses and lands, to take the measurement of windows in every house, preparatory to a tax intended to be laid on the light of heaven. *Jacob Eyerley*, one of the officers employed upon this business, behaved with rudeness and indecency to the wife of an honest German farmer whose windows he was measuring; the woman ran up stairs and emptied an *urinal* upon Eyerley's head; this was the beginning of resistance to the law, hence it was called the *hot water* war, and not the *whiskey* insurrection. There is another little mistake within this mistake; though Fries was tried and convicted of treason, Mr. Adams upon a conviction that he was not guilty of treason pardoned him. But beside these two little mistakes, blended with a big one, there is another, which amounts almost to a mistake and a half: John Fries never was appointed a colonel of militia at any time or by any person. Fries had commanded an active partizan corps of horse with the commission of a captain during the revolutionary war, and in a country swarming with tories—of course he could not have had many friends in the administration of 1799 nor among their supporters: but what is more, if Gov. M'Kean had been disposed to appoint Fries a colonel he could not do it; colonels of militia in this state are elected by their regiments. I believe this second mistake will be found to consist of several mistakes.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WILLIAM DUANE.

REPLY.—IN CONTINUATION.

TO WILLIAM DUANE.

When men of principle and honesty undertake to correct the errors of others, it is generally expected, that they will themselves avoid making mistakes. We do not, however, look for such conduct from *you*. Misrepresentation is your trade, and it can hardly be believed that a person who has so long "drove the business" with success, will consent to "shut up shop" until his fortune is made. In correcting what you call our "second mistake," you have fallen into something "worse than mistakes," as we shall presently shew.

We stated, as a remarkable instance of the *transition of fortune*, that John Fries, a ringleader in the whiskey insurrection, after being condemned to be hung for treason, was pardoned, and, within a few months, appointed a Colonel of Militia, by Gov. M'Kean.—You reply that "the popular commotion in which Fries was involved," was not the whiskey-insurrection, but that it was what YOU Mr. DUANE call the *hot water war*.—This circumstance, sir, has nothing to do with the *main fact*, which is simply this:—A certain man, after being condemned to be hung for treason, was pardoned, and became a Colonel of Militia.—Now, sir, is the *transition of fortune* rendered less remarkable by any particular act of treason of which Fries was guilty?—Was it your fate to be hung, Mr. Duane (no reflection) would the mere *name* of your crime, soften the severity of your case?—But, you say, that Gov. M'Kean could not appoint Fries a Colonel of Militia, because Colonels, in Pennsylvania, are elected by their regiments. This circumstance, even if it was truly stated, would affect the *main fact* as little as the other; but we beg leave to ask, Mr. Duane, if your governor does not, as commander in chief, commission every military officer in Pennsylvania?

The *main fact* now remains to be considered—and if it can be made to appear that Fries actually became a Colonel of Militia, after being reprieved from the gallows, it must be acknowledged, that he underwent a very remarkable transition of fortune, and that our assertion was substantially correct. The fact was stated on the authority of the various public prints of the day, in several of which the appointment of Fries was mentioned; and we do not recollect ever having seen it contradicted before now.—In a country paper of October 4, 1800, which is now before us, we find the following paragraph:—

"We state, upon authority not to be questioned, "says the New-York Gazette of the 25th ult. that "John Fries, who was sometime ago reprieved from "the Gallows by the President of the United States, "has been appointed a Colonel of Militia by his excel-"lency Thomas M'Kean, the present Governor of "Pennsylvania! And the fact has been acknowledg-"ed and approved in the Aurora!!!"

We do not give this as absolute proof, Mr. Duane. It may be untrue; but at present we believe it is as much entitled to credit, as your bare assertion. The subjoined extract from a Poem addressed to the readers of the *Connecticut Courant*, January 1, 1801, will shew that the report of the appointment of Fries gained credit, as well in Connecticut, as in this part of the country:—

. . . . . "FRIES,
"Beneath the gallows heav'd his sighs,
"*Jack-Ketch* stood ready with his cord,
"And only waited for the word,
"The parson, surgeon, coffin, cart,
"Each furnish'd to perform its part—
"When, lo! by force of magic spell,
"Tattoos succeed the funeral knell,
"In place of robes of sable hue,
"Gay regimentals rose to view,
"Instead of hang-man's knot, appear
"Bright Epaulettes beneath each ear,
"And fairly slipping from the noose,
"A *Colonel* from the *halter* goes."

Still, Mr. Duane, we might have mistook in our assertion; and if you will adduce any thing like proof, we will freely and candidly retract the error. In the mean time, we beg of you to cast your eye once more over your letter, and correct some of your own mistakes.

"*Preparatory to a tax intended to be laid on the light of Heaven.*"] Had this appeared among the ordinary paragraphs of your own paper, it would undoubtedly have passed off as a mere *Auroraism*, perhaps without having been read by twenty persons, and certainly without having been believed by *one*. But, on the contrary, it is inserted in a letter, sent some hundreds of miles for the purpose of correcting mistakes.—You have proved yourself an expert *tinker*, Mr. Duane—in attempting to mend *one* hole in the kettle, you have added *two* others.

"*Mr. Adams upon a conviction that he* [Fries] *was not guilty of treason pardoned him.*"] This is not a little mistake, Mr. Duane, but a "big one." Fries was tried for *treason*—he was condemned for *treason*; and, had not *Mercy* arrested the hand of *Justice*, he would surely have been hung for *treason*. You are challenged to bring forward the least proof in support of your assertion that Mr. Adams was convinced that Fries was not guilty of treason.

If Fries, as you assert, was an active officer in the revolutionary war, he was, on that account, entitled to the friendship of the administration of 1799 and its supporters, as long as he maintained the character of a peaceable citizen and an honest man; but when he placed himself at the head of a band of insurgents, for the purpose of opposing the government and laws of the United States, he forfeited all claims to the friendship of the supporters of American independence, and became a deserving candidate for the gallows.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE EDITORS OF THE BALANCE.

TO Mr. ISAAC MITCHELL.

Our readers are doubtless tired of seeing your name in the Balance. But our duty compels us to pursue you a little further. You prosecute your editorial task, with so much shuffling and quibbling, that we can seldom bring you fairly into the field—this must account for the different modes in which we have seen fit to treat you.

In your last Barometer, you intimate that you have singled out the senior editor of the Balance, *because* we "have singled out the senior editor of the Barometer." But, unfortunately for your argument, we are in possession of proof that you was the first aggressor in this respect.* In the second number of the Barometer, (published a week previous to our having mentioned it, or its editors) Mr. Sampson is singled out and personally addressed, and the reason is given for it in the following note, which, by the bye, we conceive to be a little personal:—

"Although the Balance is published under the tri-"umvirate copartnership of *Sampson, Cheetham and* "*Croswell*, yet it is well known that Mr. Sampson "(formerly a clergyman) is principal editor of the pa-"per, and *Squibman* to the trio; and in this view we "shall consider him as occasion requires."

Immediately after this you was informed, that Mr. Sampson would not so far degrade himself as to reply to it. Yet you pursued your plan, with unyielding malignity; and, in almost every one of your papers, loaded Mr. Sampson with the most abusive epithets.—Indeed, your part of the controversy has been almost wholly made up of personalities and invectives.

You say you stand at the head of a family, and add, that "this is a *tender* consideration." And is it possible that Isaac Mitchell can prate about the *tenderness* of this consideration? Can the man who has employed all his infernal arts to destroy the peace and happiness of a young and innocent family, have the hardihood to breach such a *tender* subject?—For your own sake, Mitchell, desist. Do not compel us to ask *what kind of a family it is*, at the head of which you talk of standing.

You "warn us to advance with caution, lest the adversary in some unguarded moment, should surprize us unawares." This warning is good, but needless. We believed, before you declared it, that our adversary would act the part of a lurking assassin.

H. CROSWELL.

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* *It should be remarked, that you are sole editor of the Barometer, while Mr. Sampson has never written a syllable concerning that paper or its editors (his card excepted.) This renders the cases totally different.*

The Wreath.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

ODE,

Written by Thomas Paine, Esq. and sung at the late Anniversary Celebration of the "Boston Female Asylum."

SHALL man, stern man, 'gainst heaven's behest,
His cold, unfeeling pride oppose;
To thankless wealth, unlock his breast,
Yet freeze his heart, to Orphans' woes?
Weak Casuist! where yon thunder broke,
Seest how the livid lightning glares!
Behold it rives the *knotted Oak*,
But still the *humble Myrtle* spares.*

Let stoic valor boldly brave
The wars and elements of life;
But, *more like Heaven*, who stoops to save
A being, sinking in the strife;
Poor Exiles! wandering o'er this sphere,
Thro' scenes of which *you form no part*:
Lov'd Orphan Girls! come, welcome, *here*,
Th' Asylum of the human heart.

Sweet Charity! thou sprite benign,
Who oft art seen in Angel form,
To point the sunbeam where to shine,
Or rein the coursers of the storm!
Oh! thro' yon dark and dripping cell,
Where sorrow's outcast offspring weep,
Flash, as when Peter's fetters fell,
And bid the Woes, *that guard them*, sleep!

Warm'd by thy beams, the frost unkind,
Which blasts sweet Woman's vernal years,
In dew exhal'd, shall leave behind
Pure Gratitude's unsullied tears!
So shall our Orphan Girls no more
Lament the untimely blight of woe;
But rear'd to virtue, thrice restore
To generous Man, the debt they owe.

Blest Providence! whose parent power
All being gives—for all provides;
Co-equal, when it paints the flower,
As when it curbs old Ocean's tides!
See, lorn and piteous, at thy throne,
Love, Mercy, Hope, and Homage sue;—
They weep for sorrows, not their own,
They bend, *dear Orphan Girls*, for you!

* *Merciful Heaven!*
Thou rather, with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt,
Split'st the unwedgeable, and guarded Oak,
Than the soft Myrtle.

Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure.*

Monitorial Department.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS OF SOCRATES.

WHEN Euthydemus expressed a wish to have a complete assurance of the existence of the powers above, Socrates replied to him:

"Know assuredly, that I told you the truth, when I declared the existence of the Gods, and asserted, that Man is their peculiar care; but expect not that they should assume a sensible appearance, and present themselves before you; satisfy yourself with the contemplation of their works, and with paying them adoration; remember that this is the way in which they make themselves known unto men. For of all the heavenly powers, whose liberality towards us is so great, no one ever becomes the visible dispenser of his own bounty; and the great GOD himself, who created the Universe, and who sustains that vast fabric, all the parts of which are adjusted in perfect beauty and goodness; He who constantly watches over us, and takes care that it shall not wax old, and fall into decay through length of duration, but always subsist in immortal vigour; He who also, with power uncontroulable, constrains the whole to obey his will: He, I say, is abundantly visible in all those wonders of which He is the Author. But let our eyes attempt to penetrate to his throne, and to contemplate all these mighty operations in their source, here He must be ever invisible."

Agricultural.

DIRECTIONS

For preserving Apples through the winter;
From *Dean's* New-England Farmer.

"THE secret of preserving apples through the winter, in a sound state, is of no small importance. Some say, that shutting them up in a tight cask is an effectual method; and it seems probable; for they soon rot in open air. But an easier method, and what has recommended itself to me by the experience of several years, is as follows. I gather them about noon, at the full of the moon, in the latter part of September, or beginning of October. Then spread them in a chamber, or garret, where they lie till about the last of November. Then remove them into casks, or boxes in the cellar, out of the way of the frost; but I prefer a cool part of the cellar. With this management I find I can keep them till the last of May, so well that not one in fifty will rot."

Miscellany.

FOR THE BALANCE.

IT appears, at first thought, very astonishing that the British Island, which is only a little speck on the map of the world, should be able to display unrivalled power over the ocean, and to extend its conquests to the utmost parts of the globe; and at the same time, remain invincible at home. On due reflection, however, it is evident that the insular situation of Britain, and the scantiness of its territory, by which it seemed to be marked with the original features of imbecility, have, in fact, been the ground-work of its vast maritime strength. Those Islanders, having been often invaded by their continental neighbours, reared a navy, at first, from the principle of necessity, and merely for self-defence. By reason of the narrowness of their territory, many of them were induced and even necessitated to seek their livelihood upon the water. As they had many hands and but little land, a similar necessity stimulated their attention to the various branches of manufactures. Manufactures led to foreign commerce; and this demanded an increase of shipping, as well to guard it, as for transportation. At length, there was awakened an ambition to make foreign conquests and to rule the Ocean: and the Britons have effected these objects, by means of the advantages arising from their insular situation. Begirt by the sea and surrounded with armed ships, they can annoy others without being annoyed themselves. While they carry on war and invade nations abroad, they are impregnable against invasion at home.—Xenophon, who wrote at a time when the Island of Britain was inhabited by naked savages, and long before it was known to the *then* civilized parts of the world, has described its situation, and the advantages resulting from it, with remarkable exactness, in his remarks upon Athens.

"Athens, says Xenophon, rules the sea; but as the country of Attica is joined to the continent, it is ravaged by enemies, while the Athenians are engaged in distant expeditions. If the Athenians, continued this an-

cient writer, inhabited an iſland and beſides this, enjoyed the empire of the ſea, they would, as long as they were poſſeſſed of theſe advantages, be able to annoy others, and at the ſame time be out of all danger of being annoyed themſelves."

Z.

Aſtronomical.

WONDERFUL CHANGES IN THE HEAVENLY LUMINARIES.

"THE ancient Aſtronomers had obſerved a new Star in the heart of the *Swan*, which from time to time diſappeared. In the year 1600, it was equal to a Star of the firſt magnitude; it greatly diminiſhed, and at length diſappeared. *M. Caſſini* perceived it in 1665. It increaſed five years ſucceſſively; it then began to decreaſe, and reappeared no more. In 1670, a new Star was obſerved near the head of the Swan. It diſappeared, and became again viſible in 1672. From that period, it was ſeen no more till 1709; and in 1713, it totally diſappeared." The Pleiades, a conſtellation mentioned in the book of Job, once contained Seven Stars. Six only are now perceptible. The ſeventh diſappeared at the ſiege of Troy, about 1200 years before the birth of Chriſt.

What has become of this Star and of others which have diſappeared?—Have they been utterly extinguiſhed, together with the worlds with which they were ſyſtematically connected?

"The Stars fade away; the Sun himſelf grows dim with age, and Nature ſinks in years."

Improvement.

NICHOLAS BUREAU, has obtained of the United States, letters patent, ſecuring to him, his heirs and aſſigns, for fourteen years, the excluſive right and liberty of making, conſtructing, uſing and vending a certain *Economical houſe and ſhip Steam Kitchen*, by him invented, whereby every culinary proceſs is performed with additional facility, and a great ſaving of fuel.

Diverſity.

THE LION OVER-MATCHED.

IN countries abounding with lions, there is produced, for the preſervation of mankind, a breed of dogs, of aſtoniſhing boldneſs and ſtrength, and which, in ſingle combat, are a full match for the lion, the tiger, or any other ferocious beaſt of prey. Pliny, the natural hiſtorian, mentions a dog of this ſpecies, which was preſented to Alexander, by a king of Albania. "Alexander firſt oppoſed to him a lion, which the dog preſently tore in pieces. After that he ordered to let looſe an elephant. The dog briſtling and ſnarling at the elephant, wheeled about, for ſome time; then advanced to the attack, ſpringing on this ſide and on that ſide, with all imaginable circumſpection: now leaping up to aſſault; now couching to the right, then to the left, which cauſed the elephant to turn and wind about ſo frequently, that he was at laſt completely tired out, and fell down with a ſhock which made the ground tremble; on which, the dog ſprung upon him and diſpatched him."

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF EXQUISITE SENSIBILITY IN A LITTLE CHILD.

"I WAS at Dreſden, (ſays St. Pierre,) in 1765, and happened to go to the court Theatre: the piece performed was, "*The Father.*" In came the Electreſs, with one of her daughters, who might be about five or ſix years of age. An officer of the Saxon Guards, who had introduced me, ſaid in a whiſper, "That child will intereſt you much more than the play." In fact, as ſoon as ſhe had taken her ſeat, ſhe reſted both hands on the front of the box, fixed her eyes on the ſtage, and remained with open mouth, immoveably attentive to the performance. It was a truly affecting exhibition; her face, like a mirror, reflected all the different paſſions which the Drama was intended to excite. You could ſee, in ſucceſſion, depicted upon it, anxiety, ſurprize, melancholy, ſorrow; at laſt, the intereſt increaſed from ſcene to ſcene, the tears began to trickle copiouſly down her little cheeks; accompanied with ſhivering, ſighing, ſobbing: till it became neceſſary at length to carry her out of the box, for fear of her being ſtifled. My companion informed me, that as often as this young princeſs attended the repreſentation of a pathetic piece, ſhe was obliged to retire, before it came to the criſis."

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

A CELEBRATED French author gives the following remarkable inſtance of the force of early habit. "When I was in the Ruſſian ſervice, ſays he, I frequently had the pleaſure of dining at the table of M. Villebois, grand-maſter of artillery, who was a native of Finland. I obſerved that there was every day ſerved up to him a plate of gray coloured, I could not tell what, and ſimilar in form to ſmall pebbles. He ate very heartily of this diſh, but never preſented it to any one at table; though his entertainments were always given in the moſt elegant ſtyle, and every other diſh indiſcriminately recommended to his gueſts, of whatever rank. He one day perceived me looking attentively at his favorite meſs; and aſked, with a ſmile, if I would pleaſe to taſte it. I accepted his offer, and found that it conſiſted of little balls of curdled milk, ſalted and beſprinkled with aniſe ſeeds, but ſo hard and ſo tough, that it coſt me inexpreſſible exertion to force my teeth through them; but to ſwallow them down, was abſolutely impoſſible." "Theſe are, ſaid the Grand Maſter to me, the cheeſes of my native country. It is a taſte which I acquired in my boyiſh days. I was accuſtomed, when a child, to feed with the peaſants on theſe coarſe milk-beverages. When I am travelling, and have got to a diſtance from great towns, or coming near a country village, I ſend on my ſervants and carriages before, and then my great delight is to go unattended, and carefully muffled up in my cloak, into the houſe of the firſt peaſant on the road, and devour an earthen pot full of curdled milk, ſtuffed full of brown bread."

Since habit, even in things indifferent, has ſuch an invincible power, it is of unſpeakable importance to avoid bad habits and to form good ones, in early life.

A COLLEGE ANECDOTE.

Doctor BENTLEY of England, who became famous for his claſſical learning, was very wild and diſſipated in his youth. While he was at the Univerſity, his father purchaſed and ſent him ſeveral folio volumes, which the young ſpark ſold, and with the money, bought a good ſupply of wine. His father, viſiting him ſoon after this tranſaction, aſked him what he had done with thoſe folios, which he had ſent him. "Pleaſe, ſir, to ſtep here," ſaid the ſon, "and I will inform you;" then opening a cloſet-door, he pointed him to a number of quart bottles, filled with wine. "Your *Folios*, added the ſon, I have turned into *Quartos*: but if you will forgive me this extravagance, it ſhall be the laſt."—And he kept his word.

LOGIC.

YOUNG 'Squire Boody, juſt come from his firſt term at the univerſity, was willing to give his parents a ſpecimen of his improvement there. 'Father' ſays he, 'I can chop logic.' 'Av,' ſays his father, 'how is that, Tom?' 'Why,' ſays Tom 'here dye ſee father are a couple of fowls at table, I can prove they are three fowls.' 'How's that?' quoth the farther. 'Why, there's one,' ſays Tom, 'and there's two,' pointing to one diſh, and then to both 'and one and two make three, father.' 'Well done,' ſays the father, turning to his wife, 'Tom's a conjuror; you take one fowl, and I'll eat the other, and let Tom have the third for his logic.'

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *October* 12, 1802.

IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
DEMOCRACY KICKS THE BEAM.

STATE OF THE VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Federal.		*Democratic.*	
Tenney	6135	Parker	4104
Hunt	5823	Storer	3898
Betton	5751	Smith	3894
Clagget	5497	Bedel	3450
Hough	5745	Cogswell	2173

Difference between the highest candidate an each ticket 2031—between the lowest federal and highest democratic candidate, 1393.

IN RHODE-ISLAND,

Aristocracy, in the shape of Gov. Fenner, (who is whimsically called a "republican") reigns triumphant.

Mr. King has resigned his situation as ambassador at the court of St. James's.

Three of the French frigates, which have been for a few weeks, in New-York harbor, have sailed for Brest.

An Arrette has been published by the French Government, prohibiting the circulation or entry of English Newspapers in France.

FOREIGN.

PROJECT OF A SENATUS CONSULTUM.

—CONTINUED—

28. The electoral colleges of circuit present to the First Conful two citizens domiciliated in the circuit for each vacant feat in the council of the circuit. Of thefe citizens one at leaft muft of neceffity be chofen from among the members of the electoral college which appoints him. The councils of circuit are renewed by thirds once in five years.

29. The electoral colleges of circuit prefent at each meeting two citizens to form a part of the lift, from which are to be chofen the members of the tribunate. Of thefe citizens one at leaft, muft neceffarily belong to the college which prefents him. Both of them may be chofen from perfons not refiding in the department.

30. The electoral colleges of the departments prefent to the Firft Conful two citizens domiciliated in each department for every place vacant in the council general of the department. One of thefe citizens at leaft muft neceffarily be taken from the electoral college which prefent him. The renovations of the councils general of the departments takes place by thirds every five years.

31. The electoral colleges of the departments prefent at each meeting two citizens to form the lift from which the members of the fenate are named. One of them, at leaft, muft neceffarily be taken from the college which prefents him and they both may be taken from the department. They are to have the age and the qualifications prefcribed by the conftitution.

32. The electoral colleges of the departments and circuits prefent each two citizens domiciliated in the department, in order to form a lift from which the faid members of the deputation to the legiflative body are to be named. One of thefe citizens is neceffarily to be taken from the college which prefents him. There muft be three times as many different candidates on the lift formed by the junction of the prefentations of the electoral colleges of the departments and circuits, as there are vacant places.

33. The fame perfon may be a member of a council of commerce and of an electoral college of circuit department. The fame perfon cannot, however, be at the fame time member of a college of circuit and college of department.

34. The members of the legiflative body cannot attend the fittings of the electoral college to which they belong. All the other public functionaries have a right to attend and to vote.

35. No cantonal aflembly fhall proceed to nominate to the places that belong to it in an electoral college until thefe places are reduced to two thirds.

36. The electoral colleges can aflemble only in confequence of an act of convocation emanating from the government, and in the places affigned to them. They can take cognizance of the fubjects only for which they are aflembled, nor can they prolong their fittings beyond the time fixed by the act of convocation. If they exceed thefe limits, the government poffeffes the right of diffolving them.

37. The electoral colleges can neither directly or indirectly, nor under any pretext whatever, hold any intercourfe with each other.

38. The diffolution of an electoral body neceffarily leads to a renewal of all its members.

TITLE IV.

OF THE CONSULS.

39. The Confuls are for life. They are members of the Senate and act as Prefidents.

40. The Second and Third Confuls are appointed by the Senate on the prefentation of the Firft.

41. For this purpofe when either of the two places becomes vacant, the Firft Conful prefents to the Senate a firft perfon. If he is not appointed, he prefents a fecond; and if the fecond is not appointed, he prefents a third, who is of neceffity appointed.

42. When the Firft Conful thinks proper, he appoints a citizen to fucceed him after his death, according to the forms prefcribed in the preceding article.

43. The citizen appointed to fucceed the Firft Conful, takes an oath to the Republic, to be adminiftered by the Firft Conful, affifted by the Second and Third Confuls, in the prefence of the Senate, the Miniflers, the Council of State, the Legiflative Body, the Tribunate, the Tribunal of Caffation, the Archbifhops, Bifhops, Prefidents of the Tribunals of Appeal, the Prefidents of the Electoral colleges, the Prefidents of Cantonal Aflemblies, the Grand Officers of the Legion of Honor, and the Mayors of the 24 principal cities of the Republic. The Secretary of State draws up the *proces verbal* of the adminiftration of the oath.

44. The oath is in thefe terms:——"I fwear to maintain the conftitution; to refpect the liberty of confcience; to oppofe the return of feudal inftitutions; never to make war but for the defence and glory of the Republic; and not to employ the power wherewith I fhall be veffed, but for the happinefs of the people, from whom and for whom I fhall have received it."

45. Having taken this oath, he takes his feat in the Senate immediately after the Third Conful.

49. The Firft Conful may depofit among the archieves of Government his wifh as to the nomination of a fucceffor, to be prefented to the Senate after his death.

47. In this cafe he fummons the attendance of his Second and Third Confuls, the Miniflers and Prefidents of the Sections of the Council of State. In their prefence he delivers to the Secretary of State the papers fealed with his feal, and in which his wifh is recorded. This paper is fubfcribed by all thofe who are prefent at the tranfaction. The fecretary of ftate depofits it among the archieves of government in the prefence of the Miniflers and Prefidents of the Sections of the council of State.

48. The firft Conful may withdraw this depofit, obferving the formalities prefcribed in the preceding article.

46. After the death of the Firft Conful, if his choice has remained in depofit, the paper containing it is withdrawn from the archieves of Government by the Secretary of State, in the prefence of the Miniflers and Prefidents of the fections of the Council of State; the identity and entire ftate being afcertained in the prefence of the Second and Third Confuls. It is addreffed to the Senate by a meffage from the Government, with a copy of the procefverbaux, certifying the depofit, the identity and entire ftate.

50. If the perfon prefented by the Firft Conful is not appointed, the Second and the Third Confuls prefent one each; in cafe of neither of thofe being nominated, they each

make another presentation, and one of the two must of necessity be appointed.

51. If the First Consul leaves no presentation, the Second and Third Consuls make their presentations separate. If neither obtains the nomination, they make a third, from which the Senate must of necessity nominate.

52. In every case the presentations and nomination must be completed within 24 hours after the death of the First Consul.

53. The law determines for the life of each First Consul the state of the expenditure of Government.

TITLE V.

OF THE SENATE.

54. The Senate regulates, by an Organic Senatus Consultum, 1st. The constitution of the colonies. 2d. Every thing not provided for by the constitution, and which may yet be necessary to its operation. 3d. It explains those articles of the constitution which admit of different interpretations.

55. The Senate, by acts entitled Senatus Consulta, 1st. Suspends for five years the functions of jures in the departments where that measure may be necessary. 2d. Proclaims, where circumstances require it, certain departments out of the protection of the constitution. 3d. Determines the time when the individuals arrested in virtue of the 46th article of the constitution are to be brough before the tribunals, in such cases where they are not brought to trial within ten days from the period of their arrest. 4th. Annuls the judgments of the civil and criminal tribunals when dangerous to the safety of the state. 5th. Dissolves the Legislative Body and Tribunate. 6th. Appoints the Consuls.

56. The Organic Senatus Consulta and Ordinary Senatus Consulta are deliberated upon by the Senate on the initiative of the Government. A simple majority suffices for the Senatus Consulta. Two-thirds of the votes of the members present are necessary for an organic Senatus Consultum.

57. The projects of the Senatus Consultum, adopted in consequence of articles 54 and 55, are discussed in a Privy Council, composed of the Consuls, two Ministers, two Senators, two Counsellors of State, and two Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour. At each meeting the First Consul appoints the members who are to compose the Privy Council.

[The remainder of this important document is unavoidably postponed to next week.]

ERRATA.

In our last paper are the following typographical errors :—In the third column of the first page, *fig-leave* stands for fig-leaf ; and in the Monitorial Department, *specie* for species.

The Knell.

Yesterday-morning, after a short illness, Captain JAMES BOURKE, of this city, in the 69th year of his age.

At New-Hartford, in this state, on the 1st. instant, Mrs ELIZEBETH HULL, wife of Dr. Amos G. Hull, aged 27 years.

On his homeward bound passage from Trinidad, on the 30th August, Mr. CHESTER KEYES, Merchant, son of Capt. Amasa Keyes of Hartford, aged 24 years.

Cooper & Folger,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

And for sale, at their Store next door to the Balance-Office, Hudson,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c. &c.

Which they will sell as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST for CASH or most kinds of PRODUCE.

October 12, 1802. 41 tf

Cheap Fall Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND NOW OPENING, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Upper end of Main, alias Warren-Street, Hudson, a large and general assortment of fashionable

GOODS.

Consisting of almost every article, wanted for the present and approaching season, in the dry goods and grocery line, which will be sold on terms well worth the attention of purchasers.

Nathan Benjamin.

N. B. First quality COFFEE, by the hundred or less quantity, at the New-York price.

Hudson, Oct. 12, 1802. 41

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on a credit of six months on approved security, a number of Cows, fine English Sheep, Hogs, a pair of working Cattle, several articles of excellent Furniture, farming Utensils, Waggons, pleasure and lumber Sleighs, several setts of Harness, an elegant Coachee with plated harness and mountings compleat, and a variety of other articles. The Vendue, if the weather should prove fair, will commence at the dwelling house of the late Gen. ROBERT VAN RENSSELAER, deceased, on Monday the first day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and be continued, until the sales are compleated. If the weather should be unfavorable, it will be postponed to the first fair day. Cash will be required on all sales under ten dollars.

Claverack, Oct. 1st, 1802. 40

TO BE LET,

A PART of a House belonging to Capt. EZRA BOURN, nearly one mile eastward of the city of Hudson. For terms of rent apply to the wife of said BOURN.

October 12, 1802. 41

TO BE LET,

TWO or three Chambers, very convenient for a small family, in a central part of this city, on the main-street.——Enquire at the Balance-Office.

Hudson, Oct. 12, 1802. 41

TO BE LET,

A CONVENIENT Dwelling House, situated in Warren-Street, Hudson.——Enquire at the Balance-Office.

Oct. 12, 1802. 41

Wanted to hire,

A Smart GIRL, to do House-work.—Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 12, 1802. 41

THE Subscribers are now ready to take in Cloth at their

New Fulling Mill,

Lately built near Hudson, on the Claverack creek, near where Van Alstyne's Fulling Mill formerly stood; where all the different branches of Fulling, Dying and Dressing Cloth, will be performed in the best manner in a short time, on reasonable terms. Old Garments dressed over so as to look as well as new.

And to accommodate the public, Cloth will be taken in at, and when finished, returned to the Store of *Tiddeman Hull*, near the lower hay scales, Hudson.

☞ CASH or PRODUCE received in payment.

D. & G. Upton & Co.

10 mo. 4th, 1802. 40

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having demands against the estate of ELISHA PITKIN, Esq. deceased, are requested without delay to exhibit them to the subscribers ; and those indebted to the said estate, are earnestly required to make payment.

GEORGE HALE, *Executor.*
ELIZABETH PITKIN, *Executrix.*

June 22nd, 1802. 36

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. a negro man, named HAR, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout built, has a down cast look, and speaks English and low Dutch—had on a homespun sailor coat, an old knapt hat, &c. He is a blacksmith by trade, and sometimes plays on a fiddle. Whoever will secure him in any goal and give notice to the subscriber, or return him, shall have the above reward.

Levi Ston

Chatham, August 20d, 1802. 34

TERMS OF THE BALANCE.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars, per annum, payable in quarterly advances.

To Country Subscribers, who receive their papers at the office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents, payable as above.

To those who receive them by the mail, One Dollar and Fifty Cents, exclusive of postage, payable in advance.

A handsome title-page will be given with the last number of the volume.

☞ Complete files from No. 1. of this volume, may be had on application.

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

CONTAINING 330 acres, lying in Canaan, in the county of Columbia, and state of New-York, on the main road, running north and south through the town, and on the turnpike from Hudson to Lebanon Springs, about one mile and an half south of the meeting-house. The farm is well calculated for grain or stock, and yields at present about 40 tons of good hay, and double that quantity might be cut, if all the natural meadow-lands were improved. It is well watered, and abounds with white pine and chesnut timber, and wood for fuel.—There are, on the premises, a good dwelling-house of 30 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the whole—a good well of living water, which washes as well as rain-water—a small comfortable house for a small family—two good barns—an excellent orchard, and peach and other fruit-trees in great abundance.—The whole may be divided into two or even three farms, without being incommodious, on any other account than with respect to the buildings, and will be sold together or separate as will best suit the purchaser. A credit will be given for some part of the purchase money, and an indisputable title given by

John Spafford.

Canaan, Oct. 2nd, 1802. 40 tf.

A FEW BARRELS

Warranted Shad,

For Sale, CHEAP, by

DAVID R. WALDO.

Hudson, June 29th, 1802. 26

WANTED,

Two Boys

12 or 14 years of age, as apprentices to the Paper-Making business—For terms apply at the Balance Printing-Office, Hudson, or the Paper-Mill in Kinderhook, to

George Chittenden.

Sept. 21st, 1802. 38—tf.

☞ THE Subscriber, furviving partner of the late firm of PITKIN & EDMONDS, takes this method to request all persons having any demands against the said firm, to present the same to him for settlement without delay, and all those indebted to make payment immediately to prevent costs.

SAMUEL EDMONDS.

Hudson, July 6, 1802. 27

Iſaiah Griffen,

Watch and Clock Maker, Gold & Silver Smith,

Next door east of *DAVID R. WALDO's* store, and nearly opposite Mr. Gunn's tavern, Main Street, has for sale,

Clocks and Watches;

Watch Glasses, by the gross or dozen—Watch Chains, Seals and Keys—Sleeve buttons and fancy Beads assorted—Lockets—Rings—Thimbles—Iron & Britannia Table and Tea Spoons.

All kinds of gold, silver and plated work made, and Watches and Clocks repaired on short notice and reasonable terms. Punctuality and dispatch may be relied on. *Hudson, August, 5*, 1802

William Stanton,

Clock and Watch-Maker, Silverſmith and Jeweller,

SIGN OF THE CLOCK IN MOTION,

HAS removed from his former ſituation, and is now ready to wait upon his customers, at his shop, between the store of Pease and Wiswall, and the Hat manufactory of E. Comstock, a few doors below the Balance Printing-Office, Main or Warren Street, Hudson.

WANTED,

Two or three JOURNEYMEN Clock-Makers—apply as above.

Sept. 6th, 1802. 36

BY order of the Honorable JAMES KENT, Esq. one of the justices of the supreme court of judicature of the state of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Peter I. Melius, of the county of Columbia, an insolvent debtor, that they shew cause, if any they have, before the said justice, at his dwelling-house in the city of Albany, on the second day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he discharged, pursuant to an act, entitled, "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," passed the 3d day of April, 1801.—Dated the 21st day of September, 1802.

PETER I. MELIUS, *Insolvent.*

JOHN SHAVER, one of the petitioning creditors.

38—6 w.

Good Encouragement

For Induſtrious Men.

TWO HUNDRED FARMS, of 100 acres each, lying in the county of Ontario, and state of New-York to be sold on advantageous terms to actual settlers. The lands are well situated, of good quality, and an indisputable title will be given. Produce, delivered in the township where the lands lie, good farms in this part of the Country, or in the state of Connecticut, will be received in payment. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Zachariah Seymour, living in Canandargua, or the subscriber in Claverack.

Daniel Penfield.

ALSO,

A CONVENIENT FARM in Hillſdale, containing about 120 acres, situated at the junction of the road from Great-Barrington and the turnpike from Sheffield to Hudson, near the 19 mile stone. There is a Dwelling House, good Barn and about 200 Fruit Trees old and young on the premises. Enquire as above.

March 26, 1802. 13 tf.

Proſper Hoſmer,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF NEW

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

CONSISTING OF

A GREAT variety of Chintzes and Callicoes. Black and white Cambrick Muslins. Linen and Cotton Cambricks. India and British book do. and Handkerchiefs. Jaconett do. Elegant black and white Laces and Edgings. Black, white and coloured Long silk Gloves. Black and white short do. Ladies elegant damask silk Shawls. Camel's hair and cotton do. Bandanno, black and other silk Handkerchiefs. Linen and cotton pocket do. Cotton Mitts. Dimities. Black India and Italian Lutestrings. Sattins and Pelongs. Umbrellas. Silk, cotton and worsted Stockings. Crape Gauzes. Table Cloths and Napkins. Diapers. Cotton and Cotton Yarn for knitting. Irish and other Linens. Russia Sheetings. Brown Linens. Humhum Muslins of all prices. Ladies Sandals and Shoes. Velvet Bindings. Black Mode. Bead Lace. Leghorn Bonnets. Superfine black, blue, mixed and scarlet Broadcloths. A great variety inferior qualities. Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres. Silk Velvet for capes. Fancy, rib'd and plain Black Velvets for pantaloons—Silk Velvet Vest Shapes. Striped Sattin do. Cassimere and swansdown do. Oliv'd, rib'd and plain Velvets. Black Russels. Callimancos, Rattinets Shalloons and Durants. Yellow, white, green and red Flannels, and Baize. Lyonskins and Coatings. Blankets. Gentlemen's Epauletts for regimental coats. Suspenders. Good assortment of Coat and Vest Buttons. With a great variety of other articles. Making a pretty general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

ALSO,

Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, of the first quality. Loaf, Lump and Brown SUGARS. Salt. Indigo. Pepper. Allspice. Soap and Candles. Nutmegs. Cinnamon. Lorrilard's Snuff, in Bottles.

A few Blue Chintzes by the piece.

The above articles will be sold at the moſt reduced prices, for ready Cash.

Hudson, Sept. 21, 1802. 38

Patent Air-Pump

VENTILATOR.

For the uſe of Ships, Mines, Priſons, Hoſpitals, &c.

AS THE ſubscriber has obtained a Patent for this invention, he proposes to dispose of Patent Rights, on the following terms:—For every vessel of one hundred tons or under, Ten Dollars; and for every vessel of one hundred tons or over. Ten cents per ton. A copy of a vessel's register, attested by a custom house officer, will be sufficient evidence of the said vessel's tonnage. Every patent right shall have a drawing and description of the machine annexed. Letters directed to the subscriber (post paid) will be duly attended to.

Richard Robotham,

Patentee.

Hudson, 1802. 23 tf.

The Sham-Patriot

UNMASKED,

IS READY FOR SUBSCRIBERS.